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June 29, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL POLITICAL WEEKLY

WIN-THE-WAR WOMEN

Selling for Uncle Sam

THE SPEAKER

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to

The American People

By

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

in

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in this issue

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CONTINUING the Woman's Journal, founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, as a weekly newspaper devoted to winning equal rights and especially to winning equal suffrage for women, and published weekly in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1870 to 1917. Continuing also the Woman Voter, and the National Suffrage News. In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen became the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such tries to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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VOL. III JUNE 29, 1918 No. 5

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

MESSAGES of good will and inspiration that come to us from persons prominently identified with progressive movements throughout the country constitute one of the many cheering features of the *Woman Citizen* circulation contest.

In a number of letters the writers speak of passing on the magazine to friends that they, too, may enjoy certain features of wide appeal. This is the way we feel about our correspondence. It is so good we want to pass it on that you, too, may know what others are thinking and saying, and may feel something of that same pleasure that we experience in reading these messages.

From Miss Gertrude Seymour of the section on Woman's Work in the Social Hygiene Division under the Commission on Training Camp Activities we have the following:

> *"Would you kindly enter my name upon your list of subscribers to the 'Woman Citizen' and let my subscription begin with the issue containing a very remarkable chart showing the status of social legislation in various states? A small reproduction of this chart appears in the current issue of the California State Board of Health Bulletin and it seems to me of great interest and importance."*

Then, too, it is nice to have our oft repeated statement that the *Woman Citizen* is a mine of information endorsed by Mrs. M. L. Hageman, secretary-treasurer of the Legislative Council of Indiana Women, who says:

> *"No woman who is interested in her sex can afford to be without this necessary avenue of information."*

"Best wishes for the success of the magazine" is the message from Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago. And Mrs. J. Ross Thomson of Garrett Park, Maryland, hastening to renew, says "to have the magazine stop would be a calamity something like having one's electric lights or telephone cut off."

We like to believe that every reader of the magazine agrees wholeheartedly with Elizabeth H. Morley of Little Rock, who writes:

> *"The 'Woman Citizen' is a help and inspiration to the women of America, and it should be in every home where thinking people dwell."*

The *Woman Citizen* is constantly going into more and more homes, and because we believe there are many thinking people in the world we have set 100,000 new subscribers as our circulation contest mark.

What rank will your state have?

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation Chairman.

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1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
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To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium
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To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium
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To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

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June 15th	*June 22nd*
1. Georgia	1. Georgia
2. South Dakota	2. South Dakota
3. Indiana	3. Indiana
4. Iowa	4. Michigan
5. Minnesota	5. Iowa
6. New Jersey	6. Minnesota
7. Michigan	7. New Jersey
8. New York	8. New York
9. Ohio	9. Ohio
10. Missouri	10. Missouri, New Hampshire
11. New Hampshire	11. Virginia
12. Virginia	12. Wisconsin
13. Wisconsin	13. Alabama
14. Alabama	14. Massachusetts
15. Massachusetts	15. Texas
16. Texas	16. Maryland
17. Maryland	17. Maine
18. Maine	18. Pennsylvania, Louisiana
19. Pennsylvania, Louisiana	19. Connecticut
20. Connecticut	20. West Virginia
21. West Virginia	21. South Carolina, Kentucky
22. South Carolina, Kentucky	22. Tennessee
23. Washington, D. C.	23. Washington, D. C.
24. North Dakota, Tennessee	24. North Dakota
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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

June 29, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Two Systems

WHATEVER may have been the causes which involved the nations of the earth in a world war, those causes certainly have resolved themselves into a conflict of two systems of government—government by kings and government by the people.

The President of the United States, Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain, Premier Robert Borden of Canada, Premier Orlando of Italy, President Clemenceau of France, chief spokesmen of their respective countries, have stressed this fact in their public utterances over and over again.

From the high places this aim of the war is slowly but surely percolating through dense layers of ignorance and narrowminded provincialism, and in consequence a realization is becoming widespread that the outcome of the war is bound to be fraught with results which will affect the remotest hamlet of the nation and every man, woman and child in it.

Now a new thing has happened.

By means of a perfected propaganda-spreading-machine and the expenditure of vast sums of money the Kaiser managed to persuade the German people that for them this is a war of self-defense.

Every public message, speech and writing from the "All highest" has included this statement.

Are the German people beginning to doubt it?

Is the truth at last reaching the men and women who have been so painstakingly prevented from knowing the facts?

Perhaps.

At least at the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of his accession to the throne the Kaiser neglected to mention self-defense and makes the illuminating declaration that the war is "a clash between German and Anglo-Saxon principles!"

Of course it is.

In all German governed nations, the people are subservient to the State.

According to German principles the State emanates from God, and the Kaiser is his direct representative, while the perpetuation of power is through inheritance within the ruling house.

The Anglo-Saxon principle is that the State emanates from *the People*, and is always subservient to the people.

It is perpetuated by votes.

The war becomes a case of kings vs. self-government.

Now that the Kaiser is in agreement with the leaders of the Allied nations as to what the real conflict is about, there must be light not far ahead.

The only difficulty in the way of mutual understanding is that the Kaiser doesn't clearly understand what Anglo-Saxon principles are, and many Anglo-Saxons do not clearly comprehend the difference between German and Anglo-Saxon principles.

A one-hundred-per-cent American Senate will lead forth on the first step of the last lap of the war by manfully defending the Anglo-Saxon principle of self-government when the Federal Suffrage Amendment comes to vote.

Such a Senate will give a vote so big and emphatic that it will resound around the earth.

Whoever today in our midst supports government by a privileged class, even when such a class is so large as to include an entire sex, will confuse the issue and postpone the end more certainly than a lost battle on the Western Front.

The world awaits the coming vote with the question on its lips, Is the United States sincere?

C. C. C.

"Iniquity and Imprudence"

SUFFRAGE can no longer be refused to women without "iniquity and imprudence." So says the striking memorial to President Wilson from the Suffrage Union of France, in which the suffrage associations of Great Britain, Italy, Belgium and Portugal joined the memorial that called out his latest strong utterance in behalf of equal rights for women.

We have always maintained that the denial of suffrage to women was an iniquity, in the fundamental sense that it is an inequity. But wherein is it an imprudence? The war has brought into the limelight the fact that unpreparedness is always imprudence. The biggest task of reconstruction that the world has ever known will have to be faced and grappled with after the war. In that work, the help of women will be needed as never before in history.

It will be more important than it has ever been yet that the women should be strong, wide awake, alive to their responsibilities, and unhampered by foolish restrictions. They need to shed the limitations of their disfranchisement as the woman who goes in for war work sheds her cumbersome long skirt.

It is not only material civilization that will need to be rebuilt, after the war. The spiritual bulwarks of civilization have been largely shattered also. In the material building up, men have always taken the lead; it is the slaughter of millions of men that will throw a large share even of the material upbuilding upon women. But in the spiritual upbuilding, women have borne the main part. If they are to uphold the tottering ideals, to restore the half obliterated landmarks between right and wrong; to make good the havoc that the war has wrought in human souls as well as bodies, they will need every instrumentality that can strengthen them and help them to make their point of view respected. It would be worse than imprudence, it would be suicidal folly, to require them to meet this tremendous situation without a vote.

A. S. B.

America is today the only country among the great allied powers in the world war for democracy that has not endorsed woman suffrage by parliamentary action since the war began, or given the promise of such action.

The Senate of the United States of America, by its delay in passing the Federal Suffrage Amendment, is keeping America in a class the other occupants of which are the pseudo-civilized Teutons.

Is it not unthinkable that the United States Senate should line up this country with Austria-Hungary and Prussia against the civilized world?

The Middle Way

A FAMOUS piece of advice, given long ago, sums up in two lines the essence of conventional prudence:

"Be not the first by whom the new is tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

The counsel not to be the first to try a new thing has never been heeded by the pioneer or the pathfinder. It has no application to the suffrage movement, for equal suffrage has now been tried in so many places and for so long a time that there is not much chance left for anybody to be either praised or ridiculed for being the first.

But the old adage reminds us that a man may incur ridicule by being behind his time, as well as by being before it. There was a little group of members in the British Parliament who held out to the last against woman suffrage. They knew perfectly well that they could not prevent the passage of the bill, but they seemed to find comfort in pouring out for the last time all their antiquated objections, as much out of place in these days as a bat in the sunlight. In the Legislatures of two Canadian provinces, the bill to enable women to vote for all the officers of the province went through with only one dissenting vote, the lone objector in each case being a French-Canadian. That was before nation-wide suffrage was adopted for all Canada. In our own Congress, as elsewhere, there is a small minority of last-ditchers who seem bent on fighting off woman suffrage to the last possible moment. They should remember that there is a difference between the ridicule incurred by being ahead of your time and that incurred by being behind it. The first may sting at the moment, but as time goes on it changes to glory, and is a proud boast for the man's descendants. The other kind grows more ridiculous and discreditable as it is seen through the perspective of time, and the man's children and grandchildren have to blush for it. Gentlemen, do not store up blushes for your innocent descendants! A. S. B.

For France

SUFFRAGISTS all over the world will point to the significance of the fact that it was Louis Martin, Senator for War, who introduced the woman suffrage bill into the French Chamber of Deputies last week. The proposal is that French women shall be entitled, not alone to the long promised and much discussed municipal suffrage, but to the Parliamentary suffrage as well.

This war Senator to whom the wishes of the soldiers must be known, and who, above all others would seek to carry out such wishes, has founded his plea for the vote upon war itself. In his preamble he argued that the widows and the mothers of those who have fallen in the war and all women who have suffered through the conflict have won, by the heroic way in which they have borne their trials, the right to express their opinion at the ballot box.

This seems to be the growing conviction among all men who have come into real contact with the sorrows, the privations and the heroisms of war.

WOMEN of India are also appealing for equal privileges. In a memorial presented to the Viceroy, an all-India delegation of women based their claim for the vote on the fact that they "have awakened to their responsibilities in public life, and have their own independent opinions about the reforms that are necessary for the progress of India.

"We request you with all the earnestness in our power," read the memorial, "to recommend the Imperial Government to

initiate legislation on these lines, and so bring our country politically, educationally and physically up to the level of other parts of the Empire, to which we are loyally devoted, and which we will serve the more efficiently as we get better educations and wider opportunities in the public life of the Motherland that we love so well."

MRS. CHARLES L. TIFFANY, chairman of the Manhattan Borough Woman Suffrage Party, is now directing the suffrage drive for War Savings Stamps. The scheme of organization is to reach every woman in the party, which numbers more than 200,000.

In the utilization of trained suffrage workers for war service, England found a mighty force when she went into war. America is finding a similar dynamic ready to her hand. In the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City there was an organization ready to act, ready to serve, and with vision to see the country's need. It is responding to that need now.

THE war has brought to the fore again the old fashioned virtue of thrift. On all hands we are urged to save. The speedy passage and prompt ratification of the nation-wide woman suffrage amendment will be distinctly a piece of thrift. It will save a great amount of time, money, energy, temper and nerve force, in the case of women, and it will also mean, in the case of certain men, a large saving of reputation, a saving of fruitless regrets hereafter, and a saving of time that will otherwise have to be spent in vain efforts to give a satisfactory explanation as to why they opposed this piece of fundamental justice until it was actually forced upon them.

A. S. B.

BY the latest computation of experts it is found that New York can vote all its women for just one-sixth of what it has been costing to vote its men.

That is, it will cost $350,000 for elections this year when women are to vote as against $300,000 last year when men alone voted.

There were 691,809 men in New York City who cast their ballots in the Mayoralty election, and on this basis, it costs forty-three cents each for the men of the city to participate in its government.

Supposing that an equal number of women should vote this year at the increased cost of $50,000. The city will pay a little more than seven cents each to give women the privileges of the franchise, to demonstrate that government is really of the people.

SOME surprising examples of ignorance were shown among the answers given in a recent examination of candidates for positions as assistant paymaster in the U. S. Navy. In the historical part of the examination, they were asked about Clara Barton. One answered, "Clara Barton was a famous actress," and another, "Clara Barton is the only woman Congressman in the United States." It is well that the world's benefactors do not do their good deeds for the sake of fame! Some of the replies to other questions were equally wild. Every public school ought to have among its text books a volume of short biographies of great Americans, both men and women; and every pupil should be made to study them. Meanwhile it is curious to reflect that these very ill informed young men are all voters, yet Clara Barton herself was debarred from the suffrage for which she was a life-long petitioner.

A. S. B.

With Our Allies, the Editors

"TO defeat the amendment now would be to exhibit our elder legislative body, which is to say our most conspicuous representatives of public opinion, with their faces hopelessly set toward the past, blind to the forces underlying the great war in which we live and utterly heedless of its consequences."—*Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Chronicle-Telegram.*

"IF ever a matter was settled and determined, it is that women are to participate in the franchise. Under these circumstances there can be no good for New England, and much injury, when her Senators stand in the way not of progress only, but of a democratic reform which the world demands, and which is an overwhelming fact."—*Bridgeport, Connecticut, Farmer.*

"THE cheap estimate of women, on which failure to grant woman suffrage really is based, belongs in Germany where it survives strongly, and has no proper place in the United States. There's no need for long discussion in the Senate. Justice demands action, without delay."—*The Press, Cleveland, Ohio.*

"THE President, in expressing his earnest hope that the Senate will pass the amendment, ventured to put to our allied democracies the question whether any nation fighting for freedom can justly refuse the vote to its women. It is a question that every nation must face. In the better times that are coming for the world when the last of the autocrats surrenders, men and women must build together the new civilization, even as they have together fought for all that was best in the old."—*The Star, Terre Haute, Ind.*

"IN everything that they have done women have displayed the admirable qualities that make for the best citizenship. Patriotism and indefatigability in promoting National civic enterprises have characterized their activities, and in what they did there was no suggestion of an ulterior purpose.

"Recognition is merited, and one of the ways is to pass the joint resolution, and let the states vote on the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution. Submitted to the people there is little doubt but that favorable action will be taken, and many legislatures will be chosen on the platform of suffrage, if Congress takes the action which the President so strongly favors."—*The Sun, Pittsburgh, Penna.*

Prospects of Federal Suffrage Amendment

"I think without any doubt we will have enough votes," said Senator Shafroth. "I am quite sure we shall win."

From the *Woman Citizen's* Special Washington Correspondent, June 26

UNLESS the opposition makes a final effort to postpone the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by filibustering, the vote will come up in the United States Senate on Thursday, June 27. Notice to this effect was given by Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire, acting chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, in the absence of Senator Jones of New Mexico, last Wednesday.

When the amendment passes the Senate, as the suffragists are confident it will, it will go at once to the states for ratification by the legislatures, as it has already passed the House by a vote of two to one.

For five months the amendment has been pending in the Senate, and both sides have acknowledged that an impasse, difficult to break, was the cause of delay. It's an ill wind which blows nobody good, and the delay, at least, has brought profit to the Post Office Department and the telegraph companies. Telegrams and letters have rained down upon senatorial desks, and the suffrage resolutions have been so numerous that the question of giving so much space to them in the *Congressional Record* has been up for acrimonious objection on the part of the opposition more than once. Several long-service senators have reluctantly admitted that in all their careers they have not had so many appeals to vote for any one measure as for the Suffrage Amendment.

The arrogance of the opposition has gradually given way to a far more respectful attitude, and a general admission that "Woman Suffrage is coming."

That the large number of members of the Senate and House of Representatives who were "unalterably opposed" a few months ago now "see no objection to woman suffrage *except* by Federal amendment," is a measure of progress. A "wilful few" on both sides of the Senate still stand out against argument, reason and the current of the onward tide with bulldog tenacity. These men offer no reason, no tenable objection, no sincere excuse; they have merely closed the doors of their minds.

Such Democrats oppose a majority of their party in the House, which voted for the measure, a majority of their party in the Senate pledged to vote for it, the chairman and a majority of their National Central Committee, and the leader of their party, the President of the United States.

Such Republicans are standing out against the two-thirds of their members in the House which voted for the measure; two-thirds of their members in the Senate who are pledged to vote for it; the chairman and a majority of the members of their National Central Committee, and the leader of their party in House and Senate.

Yet out of this minority we predict that two men will step forward and vote right on Thursday. With all appreciation and gratitude to the splendid men who have supported our cause valiantly through the five weary months intervening since the House vote, January 10th, very especial thanks will be due to these unknown two, who will give the amendment its final passport to the legislatures. The Nation waits.

"THE President is in the fight to win," said Senator Ransdell of Louisiana after the conference between President Wilson at the White House on Monday and a delegation of Senators supporting the House resolution for submission to the states of a Federal suffrage constitutional amendment. They predicted that the resolution would be passed by the Senate next Thursday. They said that the President was "very enthusiastic" in his support of the amendment.

He again threw the full weight of his influence into the balance in behalf of the Federal Suffrage Amendment and he set forth to the delegation of Senators the urgent importance of Woman Suffrage as a war measure.

In the light of his interpretation the quibble over method comes to look disastrously like sacrifice of principle.

According to the published reports of his interview with the Senators, he said that the adoption of the resolution would prove a striking example of the reality of the democracy existing in the United States.

It would be difficult, he said, for peoples of some foreign nations to understand rejection of an equal franchise proposal in view of the often expressed democratic war aims of this country. In most of the European nations the masses do not understand the distinction in the United States between Federal and State jurisdiction, and for that reason an adverse vote on the resolution might be misinterpreted.

The following resolution drawn up by Speaker Clark was passed unanimously:

"Resolved, That the Democratic Congressional National Committee hereby places itself on record as being in favor of submitting the Federal Women's Suffrage Amendment for ratification and hopes that the Senate will vote to submit it at the present session."

Meantime the Republican leaders who have stood by the amendment through thick and through thin have rounded up the entire strength of their pro-suffrage forces—and their strength is well over the required two-thirds of their number—so that the Federal Suffrage Amendment will go to vote in the Senate tomorrow under as secure and as comprehensive a chaperonage as could be asked for it.

By the time this issue of the *Woman Citizen* is in the hands of our readers, the result of Thursday's procedure will be known. At this writing all the indications are that that result will be favorable and that the next issue of the *Woman Citizen* will be a jubilation number, containing a full account of the Senate proceedings of this week, whereby the fate of the amendment was decided.

THE SOLDIER VOTES "YES" ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE SO THAT WIFE AND MOTHER MAY GUARD HIS INTERESTS BACK HOME WHILE HE IS "OVER THERE."

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, president of the National Association, in an interview said:

"I may say that we feel certain of a sufficient number of votes to put the amendment through. The interest in its passage has developed in great intensity within the past few weeks, not only at home, but, what is far more significant, throughout the world. We have received letters of inquiry, congratulations over the progress made, and condolences because action had not been more prompt in the Senate, from all over the world. These have come from countries as unrelated as China and Portugal. The last of these was received yesterday from the Council of Women in New Zealand, where women have voted on equal terms with men for many years. The people of that country cannot understand why women in this 'land of the free' are held in such low esteem as the continuation of the disfranchisement implies.

"Nowhere else in the world could such a curious anomaly be found as men demanding exemption from military service because they are alien enemies and yet at the same time be voters in all elections because their state gives the vote on first papers. Millions of men are going to Europe and leaving voteless women behind. We cannot postpone elections as Great Britain and Canada have done by a mere Act of Parliament. Here elections are as certain as the proverbial 'death and taxes.' The men patriots may be chiefly in Europe and the women patriots voteless, but the election will go on just the same.

"Women have asked for votes before as a right denied. They are now desperately struggling for them, not to serve themselves but their country. The United States must no more lose her war at the polls than in the trenches. Therefore women will go on with this campaign, and all the thinking men of the land will yet rejoice that we have done so. We know that a majority of the Senate sees the necessity of suffrage for women at this time and now the world expects the United States to do the right and generous thing by the women."

One Sure Way

ACCORDING to the pages of the *Congressional Record*, the Senate is much encumbered with petitions for the passage of the Federal Amendment.

Why continue to take up the Senate's time? There is one sure way to take the Amendment off the table, out of the Senate, out of the *Record* and out of Washington—pass it.

The States to the Senate

INDIANA Democrats registered one hundred per cent. for suffrage when the Democratic Party in annual convention at Indianapolis, June 19th, gave its sweeping indorsement to the Federal Suffrage Amendment, urging immediate passage by the Senate.

The Democrats committed themselves to a suffrage program, which covers every phase of the question. The resolution unanimously indorsed by the convention body was the same, with very slight changes, as that drawn by Meredith Nicholson and adopted by the Resolutions Committee. It read:

"We favor the speedy enactment of the pending Federal Amendment granting equal suffrage to women, and pledge the Legislature of Indiana, if Democratic, promptly to ratify such amendment and, if not nationally enacted, we pledge the Democratic Party of Indiana to amend the constitution of our State granting equal franchise to women in Indiana, and in recognition of the splendid work they are doing in support of all war activities, and believing in the principle of equal suffrage, we invite them to participate in the councils of our party."

The attitude of the convention on the suffrage question was foreshadowed by the action of the Democratic State Central Committee which indorsed the Federal Amendment some months ago, and though the committee was later reorganized its personnel remained largely the same. Chairman Van Nuys, of the State Central Committee, who, with members of the committee, was instrumental in arranging for representatives of the Woman's Franchise League to have a hearing before the Resolutions Committee, is himself a firm believer in the passage of the amendment "as an act of justice to the women of America."

A large delegation of the Woman's Franchise League, of which Mrs. Richard E. Edwards is president, were present at the meeting of the Resolutions Committee on June 18th, and at the convention on the following day.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY of Indiana had also given strong support to the Federal Amendment when in convention at Indianapolis, May 27-28. Their resolution follows:

"The Republican Party of Indiana reaffirms its declaration for equal suffrage; it urges the immediate passage of the Federal Amendment by the United States Senate and its ratification by the state and commends our Senators and Representatives in Congress for their support of the measure."

United States Senators New and Watson at the Republican Convention reaffirmed their intention of voting for the Amendment in the Senate, and Governor Goodrich expressed his desire for its immediate passage. Added to all this, Indiana points with pride to its solid vote in the House on the Amendment on January 10. Indiana, the home of Will H. Hays, National Republican Chairman, takes to itself some measure of praise for his firm stand for suffrage.

The Woman's Franchise League took a poll of nominees for the state legislature and the result is reported to be most gratifying for speedy ratification of the Amendment when it shall be submitted to the legislature.

"It is because American women clearly understand their own country and the danger it runs through the disfranchisement of loyal women, that they regard the continuation of their campaign as the most patriotic duty they can perform." C. C. C.

Petitions by Thousands

THE desire of the South for the immediate passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is shown in the resolutions recorded in the Senate Record. Among the recent ones recorded is one adopted at a mass meeting of citizens at Louisville, Kentucky, and another, also presented by Senator Beckham, is from a mass meeting of citizens at Frankfort. Senator Martin on the same day presented resolutions from the Randolph-Macon Woman's College League of Virginia, the Journeymen Tailors' Union at Norfolk, the Twentieth Century Club of Norfolk, the Lynchburg Equal Suffrage League and the Richmond Branch of the National Woman's Party.

PRACTICALLY every city, town and hamlet in the state of Minnesota is represented in the list of protests that have poured in from that state upon the Senate against delay in the passage of the Federal Amendment. Judges of the District Court, state officials, headed by the governor, county officials, political organizations, city councils, commercial clubs, educators, district federations of women's clubs, churches, and prominent individuals have hastened to express in telling terms their desire for the immediate passage of the Amendment. There is not a portion of the state unrepresented in this demand.

The protests from Saint Paul and Minneapolis are legion.

A few from Saint Paul include: State officials, headed by the Governor's signature; State Democratic Central Committee; City and County Officials; Hennepin County Democratic Committee; Ramsey County Democratic Committee; Hennepin County Republican Committee; Fourth District Committee of Council of Defense; Ramsey County Nurses; Ramsey County War Organization; Housewives League; Grade Teachers Federation; Newport Woman's Club; Mothers' Council; Woman's Welfare League; School Woman's Club; Social Service Workers and many other organizations.

"IT WON'T TAKE LONG TO REMOVE THESE OBSTRUCTIONS"

Minneapolis has a list no less formidable in length. It includes in part: Minnesota Territorial Pioneers; District Judges of Court (7); Officers of Minnesota's National Party, and Employees of the Court House.

Among *educators* who signed resolutions were: The Faculty of the University of Minnesota, twenty-five in number; Executive Committee of the Faculty of Woman's Club of the University of Minnesota; Minneapolis Medical Women's Association; Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute, Women's Homeopathic League; librarians; officers and directors of the College Women's Club; Red Cross Chapters; officers of a number of Parent Teachers Associations; Minneapolis Public School Board members, and the teachers of twenty-one high and public schools.

Business men and women were represented by the Women's Rotary Club, the Concordia Society (800 members); Kable Klub, composed of young business men; Victoria Lodge (200 members).

Among the *religious* denominations represented in the list of protests from the various churches are Scandinavian, Lutheran, Congregational, Catholic, Methodist, Christian Science, Episcopal and Jewish ministers of the larger churches.

The Board of Education employees (60); Industrial Service Secretaries; officers of Minnesota Dry Federation; Ladies of the G. A. R., Red Cross Chapters, and scores of other organizations united in one appeal.

First to Ratify

TO the Arizona legislature may go the honor of being first to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment, if the Senate will only hasten its passage. Arizona's legislature, now in special session, is anxious to be first, and has sent the following resolution, which was presented to the United States Senate on June 14 by Senator Smith:

"Your memorialists, the Third Legislature of the State of Arizona, in special session convened, respectfully represents:

"That this legislature for the State of Arizona is now ready and anxious to adopt the woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

"That Arizona believes its position on this question wise because it has found woman suffrage an unqualified success, and believes it finds evidence to this effect in the almost unequaled record it has made in all branches of our war activities;

"That the cause of democracy will be immeasurably advanced when democracy's greatest exponent again declares its faith and grants to its enlightened and ennobled womanhood full opportunity of its citizenship;

"Therefore, we beseech you, submit the woman suffrage amendment and let America speak again."

GREEK GIRL STUDENTS OF THE CONSTANTINOPLE WOMAN'S COLLEGE

When the Orient Arises

"When Ambassador Morgenthau was suddenly called away from his post as American Ambassador at Constantinople, he committed the two American colleges to Enver Pasha, who solemnly promised that nothing should happen to them. We have therefore," said Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, the president of the Constantinople Woman's College, in an article published a few weeks ago, "the unique picture of an American woman's college with a faculty of over forty and a student body of over three hundred, peacefully attending to academic duties, such as recitations in mediaeval history and calculus. In no other part of the world could such a phenomenon be found."

WHEN news came out during the past week that American institutions in the Turkish Empire had been disturbed, a thrill went through many hearts for fear of what might happen to schools and colleges in the Near East.

One of the most interesting happenings of the war is the fact that in Constantinople ever since 1914, the American colleges have remained undisturbed.

Dr. Patrick counts it a strange phenomenon of the war that the education of Moslem women in the Turkish Empire should have progressed during the last four years. "Funds of religious endowment not available for military purposes have been used for education," she says, "and many schools for girls have been opened in Constantinople and other parts of the Empire, some of lycée grade."

Turkey, no more than any other belligerent nation, is undervaluing the vast importance of woman's help in war time. One finds women "pursuing all kinds of occupations and professions in Constantinople not before open to them," says Dr. Patrick. "One finds them even in the telephone offices, in the bureaus of the Central Post Office and in many other places."

In Eastern Europe after the war it must be the women of Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece, who will reconstruct social life there even more than elsewhere. Great educational centres are getting ready now to prepare women for just such needs.

As one of the leaders of the Constantinople Woman's College said recently, "The College must address itself to the real situation. It must for a time at least think less of culture and more of service."

The programme undertaken by this institution where girls from Asia Minor and the Balkan states are fitted for life will comprise such essentials for rehabilitation of the country as the education of women for participation in local government and in industrial growth. Written down in concrete terms this means a better knowledge of nutrition, food economics, agriculture, stenography, sanitation and hygiene, both personal and general, care of children and health administration.

An earnest of the possible rebuilding of Armenian national life is found in the number and quality of Armenian girls in such educational institutions as they can enter. Bulletins from Constantinople College credit them with unusual excellence in mathematics and the sciences, although they are good linguists and eager for education. These girls go back to their people carrying practical methods of education. There is the story of Mianuzara Kaprielian who started the first College settlement in Asia Minor. In a tiny village, a day's journey on horseback from the town of Eski Sheher, she has set up a school and an industrial centre for women. When she arrived, scarcely anyone could read or write and, without exception, the women were illiterate. She has already taught one group the rudiments of education and a simple system of personal hygiene and domestic economy.

A large proportion of the educated Armenian girls go into teaching professions and many carry off honors, even from the unfriendly Turkish government. Vartanoush Alixanian won a difficult competitive scholarship offered for three years graduate work in France by the Turkish Government.

Medicine and its allied branches offer special inducements to Armenian girls, in accord with their native talent for scientific research. Zarouki Kavalgian who studied medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago has been practising in Adabazar in Asia Minor, and Baidzar Dayan has established a large school for girls in Scutari, where her chief courses are in science, according to American methods. Still another Armenian college girl, Surpigue Wosquemadn, who studied nursing in England, practised her profession in the royal family of Turkey and was decorated by Sultan Abdul Hamid. All of these girls are alumnae of Constantinople College. Others of the Armenian alumnae are now doing social work among their compatriots in New York City.

It is a first design of the Constantinople faculty to install medical courses for girls in their colleges on the Bosphorus. Training of native doctors to prastise in the Harems of Turkey, Southern Russia and the Balkan states is on the college program and would be now under way but for the war.

ARMENIAN COLLEGE GIRLS

The Bulgarian woman of education, too, is a hope for reconstruction in her country. Contrary to all human reasoning, wars seem to stimulate women's advancement, and the Russo-Turkish war had given an open-door to education for Bulgarian girls. Sofia is only a day's journey from Constantinople and Bulgarian girls have taken advantage of this nearness to crowd the Constantinople College. They are, it is said, bettter prepared, as a group, than any other set of candidates for admission. And the college roster of these girls is genuinely democratic, ranging from the daughter of the present premier to peasant girls from the tiny villages. There are good national schools in Bulgaria, and the college diploma from Constantinople allows girls to teach in their government *(Continued on page 97)*

BULGARIAN STUDENTS IN NATIVE DRESS

For all the pictures on this page the Woman Citizen is indebted to the Constantinople Woman's College.

Massachusetts Kills Eight-Hour Bill

By Ethel M. Johnson

"I am more than ever interested, if that were possible, in throwing all the safeguards possible around the labor of women and children in order that no intolerable or injurious burden may be placed upon them. I am therefore very glad that the National Child Labor Committee is diligently continuing its labors and extending its vigilance in this important matter. By doing so it is contributing to efficiency and economy of production as well as to the preservation of life and health."—PRESIDENT WILSON to the National Child Labor Committee.

CONSPICUOUS among the acts of the Massachusetts Legislature of 1918 is the defeat of the bill to protect women and children in industry by a shorter working day. Few measures before the General Court have attracted so much attention or secured such strong public support. Never have the women's organizations been more united in their efforts to secure desired legislation. State and City Federations, the principal clubs representing women in the Commonwealth, gave active endorsement. Prominent public men supported the measure, notable among them, Henry B. Endicott, chairman of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee.

The series of public hearings held in the big auditorium of the State House; the vacillating conduct of the Social Welfare Committee which had the bill in charge, first making a favorable report, then when the measure was nearly through the House, recalling it and reporting adversely; the charges made by a member of the Committee that a paid lobby of the manufacturers was responsible for this action;—all served to furnish dramatic setting for the contest.

The House, which is recognized as the branch most responsive to public opinion, substituted the bill for the Committee's report, and passed it by a vote of more than two to one. Its fate was decided in the Senate where it was voted down, first by two votes, then on reconsideration, by one vote.

IT is unfortunate for Massachusetts that a measure like this should be defeated and especially at the present time, when the Government is urging upon employers as a patriotic duty that they shall adopt shorter hours in order to safeguard the life and health of women and child workers.

General Order No. 13, November, 1917, reads:

"For younger workers and for women . . . the best results will be secured by a shorter schedule. The drift in the industrial world is toward an eight-hour day as an efficiency measure. . . . *Existing legal standards should be rigidly maintained and where the law permits a nine or ten-hour day, effort should be made to restrict the work of women to eight hours to enable them to bear the increased burden brought by new tasks and greater speed in their accustomed occupations.*"

It is particularly unfortunate because Massachusetts is the second largest employer of women in the United States, the pre-war proportion of women in industry in this state being 31 per cent of the total female population. Since the entrance of the United States into the war there has been a very large increase in the industrial employment of young children and of married women, and the numbers are constantly growing.

The action is again unfortunate because Massachusetts is fond of claiming leadership in social welfare legislation. In this matter of shorter hours for women and children, however, Massachusetts lags sadly behind the Western states. Before the war, California, Colorado, Washington, Arizona, and the District of Columbia had an 8-hour day for women and child workers. With one exception they had a 48-hour week. Arizona permitted 56 hours. Oregon's industrial day varied from 8 1-3 hours to 9 hours, and her week from 50 to 55 hours according to the occupation. (Incidentally it may be noted also, that all with the exception of the District of Columbia are suffrage states.) Since the beginning of the war, action in reducing hours for women and children has been taken by Montana, Nevada, Kansas, Ohio and Alaska. Kansas has adopted a 9-hour day; Ohio, a 9-hour day and a 50-hour week. The other states mentioned have an 8-hour day. California has extended her 8-hour law to include other industries besides those originally covered.

The 8-hour day has been established for all work on Government contracts. The Adamson law, passed when the railroads were under private control, provides an 8-hour day for the men on the great transportation systems of the country. Many of the more progressive employers throughout the country have voluntarily adopted the 8-hour day.

IN view of the progressive attitude of other states the backwardness of Massachusetts is the more noticeable. Certainly it should be a forceful argument for equal suffrage when one of the leading women-employing states in the Union withholds from its women citizens the right to any part in shaping the laws governing their lives and work, and also refuses to provide needed protective legislation.

Because the question of shorter hours for women and children is one of national importance, it may be well to review the situation in Massachusetts. This year as last the women's bill was introduced by the Women's Trade Union League. In addition to the vigorous campaign conducted by the League and the men's labor unions, strong support was given by the principal women's associations throughout the state. Among these organizations endorsing were: The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, including 307 clubs with a total of 92,221 members; the City Federation of Women's Clubs, 61 clubs, and approximately 26,000 members; the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association; the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government; the Women's Industrial Civic and Suffrage Association; the League for Progressive Democracy; the Consumers' League of Massachusetts; the Women's Educational and Industrial Union; the Massachusetts Association of Women Workers, an association of 40 working girls' clubs; the Ward 7 Good Government Association of Boston; and the Committee on Women in Industry, Massachusetts Branch of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense. (A noteworthy exception from this general endorsement is the Anti-suffrage Association.)

The essential features of the measure in its original draft were: a maximum 6-day and 48-hour working week with a maximum 9-hour day for women and children under 18 years of age. Although frequently referred to as an 8-hour bill, this was an incorrect description, for it expressly admitted a 9-hour day, thus making it possible for firms affected to choose either of the following arrangements: a uniform 8-hour day for six days a week, or an 8 to 9-hour day for five days, with a Saturday half holiday. The principal changes which its enactment would have made in the present law are: reduction of the hours of women and minors from 54 to 48 a week; from a maximum 10-hour day to a 9-hour day; abolition of overtime for seasonal occupations, thus doing away with the 58-hour week which is now possible in many establishments; prohibition of child labor before 6 in the morning; and inclusion of a number of new occupations under the law so as to embrace practically every form of mercantile, manufacturing, mechanical, and commercial establishment.

THE Social Welfare Committee in its first report amended the bill, substituting a 50-hour week in place of the 48 hours, asked by the proponents. The committee also made provision that the measure should not take effect until January, 1919. After the committee had recalled the bill and reported against it, still further changes were made. In the final draft, all the new employments that had been added to those covered by the old law were omitted and the old seasonal exemption was introduced, making possible a 54-hour week for industries classed as seasonal. Moreover, under the War Emergency Act passed by the 1917 legislature, the Special War Committee would have power to suspend any of the provisions of the new law after it went into force should necessity for such action arise. So at best, it was not a very radical change that was proposed. Yet even in its weakened form it meant an advance over the existing situation, so the proponents accepted the changes feeling that half a loaf is better than none.

Now the working week for women and minors in Massachusetts is 54 hours. In effect it is often 58 because of the special exemption for seasonal industries which covers many of the important manufacturing establishments. Since the creation of the War Emergency Committee, permits for even longer hours may be secured for 60-day periods, and renewed from time to time as approved. In fact any of the protective labor laws may be temporarily suspended at the discretion of the Committee. It would seem that the interests of employers were so generously safeguarded in advance

(*Continued on page 97*)

War Messages to the American People

By CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

The Home Defense

Canada has enfranchised her women and disfranchised her men of questionable loyalty. The United States disfranchises her women and keeps on the voters' list her disloyal men!

IF all the resources of our government are to be mobilized into a great united power to back the war, there must be unquestioned patriotism at the polls. "A hundred per cent. American" Congress and Legislatures must be elected in 1918 and again in 1920. A million and a half of men and probably more will go over to the other side during 1918 (Secretary of War Baker, before Military Affairs Committee—1918). If the war shall continue two or three years, as all authorities agree is probable, and men are mobilized in the same proportion to population as in Canada, the United States will send at least five and a half millions of men before the end and double that number if the war shall go on still longer. These men will be taken from the electorate and presumably are loyal citizens.

The total presidential vote in 1916 was eighteen and one-half millions. Of this number about two millions were cast by women in the twelve suffrage states, leaving 16,500,000 as representing the male vote of the nation. If the larger number of men go to Europe, it would easily take away one-third of such electors and at least one-eleventh will be out of the country before the congressional elections for 1918 are held. Taking the soldier vote in camp and on the field is good theoretically, but in no case has more than a small per cent. of the total vote been secured.

WOMEN are urged to take the places of men called to the colors, in munition plants, railway yards, in offices, factories and workshops, on city electric cars, house elevators, in land armies and in numerous other vocations where women have never been employed heretofore. Experience in other belligerent countries, and especially that of Great Britain, has demonstrated that women may be successfully employed in nearly all occupations and without doubt the United States will repeat the experience of other lands and women will gradually fill the places left vacant by soldiers; but in most states they cannot take their places at the polls.

"Alien enemies," plotters and other disloyal men in our midst cannot and will not be trusted in munition plants nor in many other lines of war work to which women are being urged, yet they may vote!

To many Americans it is shocking news that alien enemies may vote in this country, but in eight states this is true, the qualification being first papers only. These are Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Texas. One Congressman confessed that the Germans composed a majority in his district and that a very large number voted on their first papers. He admitted that he could not safely offend these men by voting for woman suffrage. Other Congressmen, leaders of political parties and legislators have been equally frank in their declaration that they represented German constituencies and must vote to please them. In Nebraska, seven hundred and eighty-five (785) men in one county claimed exemption from the draft upon the ground that they were "enemy aliens," but upon being questioned they admitted that they had been voting for years!

An enormous number of slackers in war but actors in voting have been revealed in the German counties of South Dakota—the counties which defeated woman suffrage on referendum in 1916.

Great Britain and Canada, in order to make certain of loyalty at their elections, have disfranchised for the period of the war all objectors and obstructionists. More, Great Britain has held no general election since she entered the war. Canada has disfranchised all men naturalized within the last fifteen years for the period of the war. Such caution is not easily taken in the United States and is probably constitutionally impossible.

A FEW years ago, when no question of war troubled the earth, Nebraska, realizing the menace to safety which might arise from the votes of large numbers of men who are not citizens of the country, submitted a constitutional amendment to the voters providing that citizens only should have the right of the vote in that state. It also submitted an amendment to extend the vote to women. Both were lost because Nebraska has one of the unamendable constitutions, a majority of all the votes cast at the election, not those cast on the amendment, being necessary to carry an amendment. Since Nebraska could not get her alien voters out of the constitution, nor her citizen women into the constitution, she has appealed to the Federal Government to save her from the provisions of her own constitution, but no method of relief at this writing has been found. Last winter the Nebraska Legislature, fully aware that it was impossible to enfranchise women by amendment to the state constitution, gave women a large amount of suffrage by statute. Immediately a petition under the initiative and referendum law was circulated. Ex-saloon keepers, bartenders, gamblers were conspicuous among the petition circulators and the classes of men which Nebraska had tried to disfranchise were equally conspicuous among the signers. Suffragists, after a long and expensive investigation, claim that 15,000 of the 34,000 signatures are fraudulent. The question of legality is pending in the courts at this writing. Nebraska, therefore, faces a situation wherein a large number of her young male voters have gone to war, the women of their households are disfranchised and stay-at-home enemy aliens and enemy sympathizers are voters! . . .

Fifteen states once permitted votes on first papers. One of these was Michigan, but the privilege was limited by time and was supposed to have lapsed. Recent investigations revealed that many men are still voting on their first papers, no one having taken the trouble to remove the names of such men from the voters' list in use at the time of their disfranchisement. The Attorney-General has taken the ground that the act of disfranchisement could not be retroactive in any case and that all men voting on their first papers in 1994 or sons of such men, are still voters, even though full naturalization never was taken. Whether similar conditions exist in the seven states which once had this law but have abandoned it, is not yet revealed.

With the exception of Germany, all countries relinquish their claims upon their citizens when they are naturalized in another country and the naturalized citizen is expected to take a solemn and sincere oath that he will give up any claims of the land of his birth and become a loyal citizen of the land of his adoption. But Germany, in 1913, enacted a law that German citizens should not be considered as having lost their "German character" when naturalized elsewhere. . . . It is the misfortune of the United States that not all foreign-born citizens understand their loyalty to this country in the same spirit as expressed by Chief Justice Andrew A. Bruce, of the Supreme Court of North Dakota, at the American Bar Association last year: "I speak from the viewpoint of the foreign-born. I, and millions of others like me, came to this country alone, without money and without friends. We sponged on all that America had, her free lands, her free schools, and above all her spirit of open-hearted comradeship. She owed us nothing, but she gave us all. We swore allegiance to her flag, her constitution and her laws. We would be recreants, ingrates, perjurers and curs, if in the hour of her need we counselled with her enemies and were disloyal to her cause." . . .

HERE among us are hundreds of thousands of men too alien in sympathy to fight for this country and too un-American to be trusted with responsible war work, yet they are permitted to help elect Federal Representatives and Senators, Governors and Legislators who may obstruct needed war legislation and, if the war lasts so long, may help elect a President upon whose attitude and character the fate of our country will depend.

On the other hand, hundreds of thousands of women, American by birth and education, who are backing the war by work and sacrifices never before demanded of women, are denied the privilege of recording their patriotic views at the polls. Our nation is engaged in two wars, one with an enemy in Europe and one with an enemy at home. Many an American family is left behind without a voter to represent it. Many a voter will never return and will leave no one behind to protect that which was his at the polls. America may beat the Kaiser in France and be beaten by him at the polls at home! The remedy and the defense is the immediate enfranchisement of women by the shortest process.

Of the eight states granting votes to men on their first papers, one, Kansas, is a woman suffrage state. . . . The remaining seven male suffrage states had in 1910 (census) *660,795 foreign born males over twenty-one*, all potential voters, and the vote for President in 1916 was 2,573,858. The foreign born population, both sexes, de-

(Continued on page 98)

Women Wanted

WOMAN'S NEW DAY

Chicago Tribune

"FOR FOUR YEARS THE CAPITALS OF EUROPE HAVE BEEN PLACARDED WITH THAT SIGN. AND NOW WE, IN AMERICA, ARE WRITING IT ON OUR SKY LINE."

M. P. D.

DR. L. PIERCE CLARK, a prominent psychiatrist and member of the special committee of the National Commitee for Mental Hygiene, will conduct a war emergency Summer School at Smith College, July 8th, for the purpose of training women to help specialists in the reconstruction of those men nervously deranged by shell shock. The Boston Psychopathic Hospital will co-operate with Smith College in the work, and Col. Pierce Bailey, Division of Psychiatry Surgeon-General's Office, has given official assurance that graduates of the training school will be used in military service here and abroad.

Six women with such training and experience as the graduates of this course will have sailed recently from New York with the Neuro Psychiatric Base Hospital Unit of the American Expeditionary Force. They will wear uniforms, will be employed by the War Department and will be known as reconstruction aides.

Write Smith College for further information.

THE Y. M. C. A. is in need of more young women for Canteen work in France Unfortunately at present it is the rule that sisters and other women relatives of soldiers now in France may not be enlisted in other departments of work. Until that rule is rescinded, only young women who have no near soldier relatives in France need apply.

Write Y. M. C. A., New York.

THE Red Cross is calling for women to go to France for Canteen Service. Healthy, .actful, patient, young women are best fitted for this work and the need is great. Trained nurses are in great demand for work in France and also at home. Young women willing to be trained to serve as aides to regular nurses are wanted by the thousands.

Write the Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

IT is reported that the "fight or work" orders of Provost Marshal General Crowder may take out of industry anywhere from 25,000 to 40,000 men of draft age in New York City on July 1. Hotels and department stores will be hit the hardest. Together they may lose 20,000 men as waiters, bell boys, porters and clerks. About 5,000 waiters, 3,000 porters and 3,000 bell boys will be affected.

THE Federal Food Administration of New York plans to use college girls as police women to report violations of food rules by grocers, restaurants and housekeepers. It is estimated that 20,000 college girls will have received diplomas from the United States Food Administration by June of this year for having passed examinations in an authorized food science course last winter, which was especially designed to equip them for intelligent food conservation work.

The *Secretary of Volunteer College Workers* in each state will find positions for these women.

"SHE is everywhere," says Anne Emerson in the *Forum*. "A Salvation lassie; serving coffee and doughnuts on the firing line; in the Red Cross emergency hospital at the front; in the munition factory at home; filling the gaps in man-made industry everywhere. Woman is the flaming sword of light, encouraging, stimulating, aiding, abetting the soldier in every war activity. Too, she is collecting the sinews of war; she is raising the funds; she is planting the crops; she is omnipresent."

A CALL has gone out for 3,000 women munition workers to make time fuses, do drill press work and similar tasks at a large factory near Waterbury, Conn. So badly are these women wanted that the company has sent out Miss Maud E. Woodruff to recruit them.

"The country needs these women," she says. "We want only those who have some idea of the patriotic nature of the work and are determined to stick."

Apply to the *City Employment Agency*, 79 Centre street, and the *Federal Employment Office*, East Twenty-second street.

"THE new Government order in effect July 1 undoubtedly means girls on elevators," says a member of the Apartment House Committee of the New York Building Managers. "It would be well for all building managers to take a census and prepare accordingly. From all reports, girls are a success provided they are properly supervised.

"Major Bleecker, manager of the Singer Building, is now using successfully twenty-one female elevator operators and four women starters.

"The girls are clad in neat blue serge Norfolk suits, business-like in appearance, and polite in manner, creating immediately a favorable impression and comparing in drastic contrast to the so frequently met slovenly male operator with the ever-ready 'back talk.' Major Bleecker does not consider his experiment as such, but prefers to speak of the innovation of women operators in the light of a permanently established benefaction and something to be thankful for.

"He has not received a single complaint of the service from tenants, and the operators all express themselves as highly pleased with the work. The general opinion is that the women operators in the Singer Building are operating the cars equally as well as, if not better than, men."

Women Serving

"WOMEN DO NOT PUSH MEN OUT, THEY PUSH THEM UP." H. S. B.

"WHO'S SHE IN WAR WORK? SHE IS EVERYWHERE."

A. E.

Attention of National American Woman Suffrage Association Vigilance Committees is called to the need for protecting the conditions of women and children in war time, as indicated by the following incidents:

THE Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has been charged by the Grand Jury of the County Court with inexcusable negligence in its manner of employing women as conductors.

"In these critical times advantage should not be taken of labor conditions, but all employers of labor should be compelled to provide for the health and morals of their workers, thereby insuring the best of service," says the Grand Jury.

In condemning the B. R. T. on several counts the jury specially cited the employment of young girls between fourteen and seventeen years. Some of the women employed were found to be drug addicts, some were prostitutes or of doubtful character. It was shown also that women were permitted or required to work over ten hours a day; that there were insufficient and inadequate accommodations for women employes at the various terminals.

The conditions found were condemned as detrimental and injurious to the community in general—but most particularly to the "many self-respecting women now employed or desiring employment by the railroad companies."

The jury reminded the Transit Company that "it recognizes the need of making available the full labor power of the country, which makes it necessary for the employment of women in every line of industry."

THERE will not be girl bartenders in New York City if Mrs. Ella Boole, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union can stop it. Mrs. Boole cites section 30, clause F of the excise law of the State of New York as backing for her determination to prevent the use of women and girls in saloons and as waitresses in hotels and clubs where they will be expected to serve alcoholic drinks.

This clause forbids a licensed liquor seller "to permit any girl or woman, not a member of his family, or any minor under the age of 18, to sell, offer, or expose for sale, or give away, any liquor."

Under this ruling reinforced by the labor law, forbidding the employment of women after 10 p. m., Mrs. Boole hopes to prevent American women from being used as barmaids.

In the meantime the Union Club had already installed women as waitresses on account of the male shortage, and several other fashionable men's clubs were about to follow suit.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the Milwaukee County Suffrage Association formally expressed its indignation that the Federal Child Labor Law has been rendered useless by a decision of the Supreme Court. The Board took action urging the Wisconsin Representatives in Congress to do all possible to further the enactment of a new Child Labor Law.

The Milwaukee County Board also entered a formal protest against the omission of telephone girls from the War Risk Insurance Act.

LIEUTENANT ISABELLA GRAY, M. D., reported for duty at Camp Grant on June 8 and will be assigned as an anæsthetist at the base hospital.

She has practiced medicine fourteen years. She has the standing in the United States army of a first lieutenant, but, under the special order of the War Department admitting women to the medical division, she is not permitted to wear the insignia of the rank, though she draws the salary. She enlisted in St. Louis, April 22, and took a special course in military medical training before reporting here for active duty.

MORE than 500 tons of babies were weighed and measured in Boston during the recent campaign carried out in compliance with the request of the Federal Children's Bureau. The Boston Equal Suffrage Association was an important factor in the success of the campaign. At the request of the Child Welfare Committee of the Boston Committee of Public Safety, the suffrage association organized the city for the work. This meant the establishing of 150 weighing and measuring stations, with relays of five workers at each, under the daily inspection of a trained nurse. The suffragists enlisted the co-operation of many other societies and secured the weighing and measuring of about 40,000 of the city's 60,000 babies.

A War Measure

A BILL for both parliamentary and municipal suffrage was introduced into the French Chamber of Deputies last week by Louis Martin, Senator for War. Monsieur Martin touched a note which rang all around the world when in the preamble to the bill he argued that the widows and mothers of France's glorious dead, and who have suffered much in heroic self-sacrifice themselves, should have the right to express their opinion at the ballot box.

An All-India
deputation of women
recently presented a memorial to the
Viceroy and Governor General of India,
requesting equal rights with the men.
The full text of this moving appeal
will be published in the
WOMAN CITIZEN
of July 6.

Two New Units in France

A RECENT cable from France, received at the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, announces that the French Government has assigned a 300-bed hospital for gas cases to the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A.

The French *Service de Santé* will maintain the beds.

A second cable, more recent still, asks for doctors, nurses and nurses' aids for an extension of the Labouheyre refugee unit. These units, with two already established in France, will make four hospitals backed by the American national suffragists. There are nine of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, sustained by British suffragists, and the Executive Committee of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, whose chairman is Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, does not expect that sister suffragists in the United States will do less well.

BY wire from Paris comes the story that when the Scottish Women's Hospital, at Villers-Cotterets was shelled by the enemy, on May 30, the American women doctors at Chateau Ognon took over some of their wounded.

The Scottish Women's Hospitals have gone out under the Women's Union of Suffrage Societies of Great Britain and at the Chateau Ognon evacuation hospital, is working one of the units of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., backed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Cars from Abbey Royaumont, another station of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, assisted by the American Red Cross and an American twelve stretcher car, carried off the wounded. The American car was an invaluable help in carrying cot cases.

The Villers-Cotterets hospital has been functioning during night bombing raids and latterly during day raids.

On May 30, immediate evacuation was ordered by the military authorities.

Among its wounded were fifty Americans. All of the wounded and a part of the equipment were safely evacuated.

The Women's Oversea Hospitals unit at Chateau Ognon has become so useful to the French *Service de Santé*, with whom it is working, that it is being retained indefinitely as an evacuation hospital staff. Among those at Chateau Ognon are Dr. Anna Sholly and Dr. Povitsky, with nurses and aids.

Meaning No Flattery

"I SPOKE to one of the soldier boys (in Endell Street War Hospital) about the absence of men doctors and orderlies, and his quick query was, 'And what should we want men for?' It seems that they always take the stand after a day or two. At first the patient is puzzled; he calls the doctor 'sister' and the orderly 'nurse,' but ends by being an enthusiastic champion of the new order. Not a misogynist did I find. One poor fellow who had been wounded again and again and had been in many hospitals, declared, 'I don't mean no flattery, but this place leaves nothing wanting.'" —Mrs. Blatch in *Mobilizing Women Workers.*

Three Books

Reviewed by
Carrie Chapman Catt

IN all wars individual women have played a conspicuous part and in the course of time books have been written to commemorate their heroic deeds, but in no previous war have women by millions contributed their services. More, the marvel of woman's work in this great World War is not confined to the numbers of women engaged, but lies in the character of the work performed.

Four years ago men in general, and women too, believed that women lacked physical strength, endurance and moral staying power to fit them for the chief occupations which make the world a decent place in which to live. The almost universally ingrained contempt for women's place in the world was mainly due to this opinion. The standard of measurement of the value of human service was men's work.

Now under the terrible strain of war there is no vocation in which women have not been tried and in which they have not astounded employers and public by making good.

Three books come from the press almost at the same moment. All are valuable and well worth reading. Each is a contribution to the evidence that whatever the war may accomplish in other directions, it is proving the emancipator of women. Naturally these books somewhat duplicate facts and accounts of particularly conspicuous services, but a conclusive proof of the almost unbelievable variety of women's activities, lies in the fact that the books duplicate so little.

The story to be told is so big, that each book may be regarded as a mere chapter in the history of the whole. All three are commended to readers of the *Woman Citizen*.

Women of the War

By Lady McClaren.
Geo. H. Doran Co., N. Y.

THE attention is first caught by the preface written by none other than the Hon. Mr. Asquith: "Women have done and are doing things which before the war most of us would have said were both foreign to their nature and beyond their physical capacity," he writes. It has been a tragic price to pay, but that light has been let into some darkened souls is at least some salvage from the great war.

Lady McLaren, in vivid descriptive style has selected the most noteworthy women in various kinds of war activities as types and makes the brief story of their services tell the wonders of women's sacrifices. Naturally the accounts of women's hospital and ambulance service in Belgium, France, Serbia and Russia are the most stirring. Stories of women gently reared picking up dead from the field of battle and carrying them to the motor ambulance driven by a woman chauffeur and of women surgeons performing major operations with the assistance of women X-ray specialists and anesthetists, are certainly those which would never have been believed by the "old males of the tribes" a half century ago, had any Munchausen been so bold as to predict them.

The sacrifice, the endurance, the patriotism, the skill of women in munitions factories, come next in strangeness. The women's canteens behind the army lines, the long processions of nurses, the organization of war libraries, the voluntary aides, the organization of concerts and entertainment for the soldiers, the army cooks, make interesting reading and present indubitable proof of women's loyalty and ability. But the types of work which carry with them no decorations, no excitement, no dramatic qualities, may offer after all the most permanent foundation for the promotion of women to equality with men. The Woman's Land Army, engaged in ploughing, harrowing, digging, hoeing, milking and other heavy work necessary to the food supply; women felling trees in the forests and working in the shipyards; women serving as patrols and police, may be counted among such types.

Many women have taken the places of men; but there are others who have created vocations heretofore unknown. These are the women who have stood behind the munitions, shipyard and agricultural employes, with plans well carried out for housing, feeding and caring for the women workers in order that they may achieve the highest efficiency.

Women owe Lady McLaren much gratitude for her timely book.

Mobilizing Woman-Power

By Harriot Stanton Blatch.
The Woman's Press, New York

MRS. BLATCH, always a constructive and pleasing writer, apparently "makes her appeal primarily because of the war needs of the moment," as Theodore Roosevelt says in the preface which he has contributed.

Mrs. Blatch means to arouse American women to understand the necessity of the world's demand and to encourage them to venture all because of the glorious example which has already been furnished by the women of all other belligerent countries. She tells of the mobilizing of women in Great Britain, France and Germany, and points clearly to the fact that it is woman's place to save civilization for the time of reconstruction.

She is not without a sharp humor in portraying the differences between the French and the English way of mobilizing women. Not without much creaking and jarring of the wheels of government was England brought to an acceptance of the potential strength of its woman-power.

"Compared with the friction of woman-power in Great Britain, the readjustment in the lives of women in France was like the opening out of some harmonious pageant in full accord with popular sympathy . . . without discussion with organizations of men, without hindrance from the government, women filled the gaps in the industrial army. It was obvious that the new workers being unskilled, would need training; the government threw open the technical schools to them. A spirit of hospitality, of helpfulness, of common sense reigned."

"Here is the world, with such and such needs for food, clothing, shelter, with such and such needs for sanitation, hospitals, and above all, for education, for science, for the arts, if it is not to fall back into the conditions of the Middle Ages. How can women aid in making secure the national position?" asks Mrs. Blatch. "Certainly not by idleness, inefficiency, an easy policy of laissez faire. They must labor, economize, and pool their brains.

"Women can save civilization only by the broadest co-operative action, by daring to think, by daring to be themselves. The world is entering an heroic age calling for heroic women."

Women Wanted

By Mabel Potter Daggett.
George H. Doran Co., N. Y.

UNDER this title, Mabel Potter Daggett presents to the world her account of the part European women are taking in the great war. It is a combination of fact, history and comment and replete from cover to cover with thrilling proofs that "above the battlefields of Europe, written in letters of blood, is the promise of freedom for women." All through the book runs the demonstration that the war has brought a sharp change in the lives of women. The age-old plea: Stay in your places, ladies, and let us do your thinking for you, let us care for you and protect your tender feet from the harsh battles of the world, has given way to the newer, bigger, more commanding appeal, "Women Wanted." Come out of your homes, be partners in the world's war and the world's work. There is nothing you cannot do, therefore do it—the first big thing your hand finds to do. We cannot protect you; on the contrary, we need your protection. The world is on fire, help put it out. "Women wanted," wanted in munitions factories, in government departments, in elevators and trains, in factories, offices and shops!

"Who is it that is feeding and clothing and nursing the greatest armies of history? See that soldier in the trenches? A woman raised the grain for the bread, a woman is tending the flocks that provided the meat for his rations today. A woman made the boots and the uniform in which he stands. A woman made the shells with which his gun is loaded. A woman will nurse him when he's wounded. A woman's ambulance may even pick him up on the battlefield. A woman surgeon may perform the operation to save his life. And somewhere back home a woman holds the job he had to leave behind. There is no task to which women have not turned today to carry on civilization. For the shot that was fired in Serbia summoned men to their most ancient occupation—and women to every other."

This book is a distinct and useful contribution to the war literature which is crowding the shelves of thoughtful readers. All suffragists will delight in its pages, but they do not need its messages; anti-suffragists may not enjoy but they certainly would profit by a careful reading of Mrs. Daggett's "Women Wanted."

C. C. C.

Orders for any or all of these three books will be filled by the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, 171 Madison Avenue.

Massachusetts Kills Eight-Hour Bill

(Continued from page 92)

that there could be no valid objection to a slight reduction in hours in order to bring the protection for women and children a little nearer that accorded men in public service. (Massachusetts, it should be remembered, has stringent laws prohibiting the employment of men by state or municipality more than 8 hours a day or more than 48 hours a week. It should also be remembered in this connection that the men so carefully guarded are actual or potential voters.)

THE women who ask protection had neither voting right nor the wealth of vested interests to support their cause. They were, many of them, the mothers, wives, or sisters of men at the front. There could be no question of their patriotism, of the sacrifices they would be willing to make when need, not greed, demanded it. They came before the Committee, factory girls tired from their day's work, to tell the exhausting effects of long hours and to plead for the passage of the bill. Against them were arrayed prominent associations of manufacturers, some of them formed expressly to oppose all protective labor legislation. Evidence presented showed that in some industries affected the net earnings during the past year ranged from 200 per cent to 300 per cent. Yet the representatives of these industries were most eloquent in denouncing the measure because they claimed it meant a raise in wages. They came before the committee, husky, ablebodied men, to demand that the privilege they are now granted to work women and little girls long hours in their mills and factories should not be taken from them. They said that to reduce the working hours would reduce their profits. They said that the men and women who asked for such reduction were traitors.

Similar inability to distinguish between patriotism and profits was displayed by some members of the Legislature. In general, however, the attacks in House and Senate were more cautious. Two stock arguments were urged against the proposed change. The member objecting believed in it, Oh, yes, indeed. But it was inexpedient at the present time. (One cannot help wondering when it would be more expedient to safeguard women and children than at the time when so much depends upon their health and efficiency.) The other argument, equally patriotic and expedient, was that the reduction was desirable—certainly, but let George do it. George, in this case being the Federal Government. Let Massachusetts wait until Congress should establish a general 8-hour day!

An indirect attempt to defeat the bill and at the same time avoid the embarrassing necessity of being recorded against it, was made in the Senate. The proposal was offered that in place of the protection provided in the measure, there should be substituted a provision permitting women and children who were overworked to appeal to the War Emergency Committee, which committee, at its discretion, might make special rulings in individual cases. An arrangement on the face of it manifestly unworkable, one which, even were it possible to put it into effect, would mean endless confusion. The scathing indictment of this proposal as an attempt to dodge the real issue through a bit of legislative camouflage, resulted in the speedy death of this amendment.

Some of the methods of attacking the bill were hardly aboveboard. The work of the manufacturers' lobby with certain members of the Social Welfare Committee is an illustration. Considerable interest was roused by a telegram produced by one of the Senators who led the fight against the measure. The telegram was from General Goethals, and, according to the opponents, recommended the defeat of the women's bill. As a matter of fact there was no mention of the bill in the telegram. Its substance was that in reply to the inquiry made, the writer would consider it unwise for Massachusetts to pass any legislation which would restrict the output of the factories. The opposition quoted this triumphantly as a patriotic demand for the defeat of the bill to protect women and children despite their knowledge of the Government's stand on this very question. Their delight, however, was turned to chagrin by a later telegram from their chosen authority. For when a copy of the bill was sent to General Goethals, he replied that he was not opposed to the passage of such a measure provided only that there was provision for meeting emergencies. And this is exactly what is provided for by the War Emergency Committee. Yet the fizzle of the Goethals argument did not deter the senators from their determination to kill the measure. Among those voting against it were strong, husky-looking young men who might well have been in France fighting the Germans. They found it safer no doubt, and perhaps more profitable, to remain at home and fight women and children. For the leading opponents of the bill were equally bitter in their opposition to extending citizenship to women, while the majority of those supporting the protective legislation are also supporters of equal suffrage.

IN recording the action of the Legislature it would be unfair to omit mention of the splendid support given by some of the members. There was a strong majority for the measure in the House. From the first a minority of the Social Welfare Committee were steadfast in their loyalty. The Senate was almost evenly divided. The closeness of the contest is shown by the fact that the measure was lost by a single vote.

The woman's bill is not defeated. Action on it is merely postponed. The fight will continue until victory is assured. Already plans are in progress for the 1919 campaign. It is to be hoped that the new Legislature, and particularly that the upper branch, will be more responsive to the demands of public welfare. Undoubtedly there will be some changes in the make-up of the Senate. There is need for more independent, public-spirited men in this chamber, men who are not owned, and who can not be controlled by the interests. With a reformed Senate, there will be assured an intelligent and liberal attitude, not only for such a measure as the one under consideration, but for all social betterment measures.

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When the Orient Arises

(Continued from page 91)

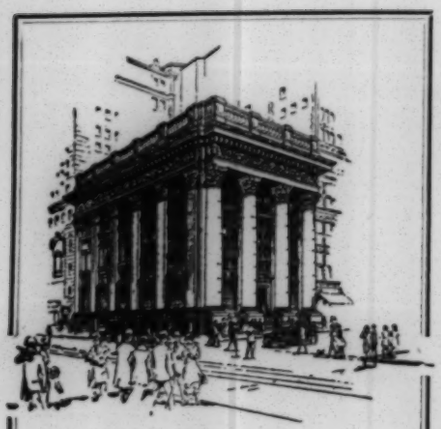
school system which in 1912 numbered nearly 5,000 primary schools, a large number of secondary schools or gymnasia and a university at Sofia. Bulgarians as a rule come from a sturdy peasant stock, and the girls are frequently splendid athletes. They are hard workers, taciturn, practical and show a rather remarkable progressiveness, with almost none of the traditional Oriental languor. Like other alumnae of the Constantinople Women's College these Bulgarian women are pushing forward to new opportunities. Vasilika Dimitrieff, whose mother was a college girl before her, is now studying in the University of London. Olga Terzieff, a student in Teachers' College, is doing social work among her own people in Akron, Ohio.

The same sort of story could be told of the Albanian girls who have been equipped with good educations. An Albanian National Party has recently been formed in the United States with Mrs. Sevasti Kyrias Dako, a Constantinople College graduate, as its president. Its object is the political independence of Albania. Mrs. Dako lived in Kortcha, Southern Albania, where she founded a school for girls, translating English text-books into Albanian. During the war her whole family was driven from home and is now working in America with her husband and sister, Miss Pareskivi Kyrias, an alumna of 1904. Mrs. Dako publishes an Albanian magazine, *The Morning Star*. It reaches many of the 100,000 Albanians in the United States, 60,000 of whom have come here since the war started.

Prince Nouradin Vlora is the honorary president of this national Albanian Party, which hopes to unify a strong group for the independence of the Albanians.

These are among the resources in trained womanhood which will be available for a reconstructed East after the war. It is already evident that political independence will be among the aims of such women as are already efficiently trained for the service of rehabilitation and who are stimulating further progress among their own nations.

Archimedes said, "Give to me a fulcrum on which to plant my lever and I will move the world," and I say, "Give to woman the ballot, the political fulcrum on which to plant her moral lever, and she will lift the world into a nobler and purer atmosphere." S. B. A.



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A Soldier's Wife

I HAVE no "rendezvous with death,"
I cannot bear the battle's pain,
I cannot give my light of life
And never see my land again.

But I can plow and sow the fields
And reap the grain at harvest time,
And call the cattle home each night
And gather fruit from off the vine.

And I can keep a smiling face
And sing a song to hide my pain,
And I can do your work and mine
Until you come back home again.

And I can keep the hearth fire lit
Until I hear you at my door.
I cannot die, but I can live
So that the world may smile once more.

DOROTHY E. HALL, *National Enquirer.*

The Home Defense

(Continued from page 93)

rived from the Central Powers, was 421,771, in which males exceed females by 60,498. In the entire United States there were (1910) 2,692,288 more males than females and this excess is largely accounted for by the fact that males have steadily outnumbered females in immigration for many years.

Although no data exists concerning the exact number of men from the enemy countries voting on their first papers in these states, the above figures not only offer food for patriotic reflection, but reveal four clearly justified conclusions:

1. The possible number of non-citizen votes is sufficiently large to present a real hazard to social progress even in times of peace.

2. The risk is tremendously aggravated by the excitement of war.

3. The condition is transformed into a genuine peril by the withdrawal of a large number of loyal voters who in normal times offset the un-American vote.

4. Woman suffrage would not double the danger vote owing to excess of foreign males over females, but it would make good the patriotic vote and thus go far to readjust conditions in the interest of united patriotism.

Suffragists have warned the public for years of the inconsistency of giving the vote to men who are not citizens and denying it to women who are, but the truth plainly spoken and undeniable is that too many men have owed their elections to the "German vote" to produce American patriots in every high office. A "German vote" produces Germanized legislation and in consequence suffrage for woman has received its severest backsets in states having the largest and best organized German population. The German-American Alliance took a conspicuous part in opposing suffrage referenda campaigns in Ohio, Michigan, Nebraska, South Dakota, New York, and afterwards acknowledged through their papers that they had been instrumental in securing the defeat. The organization in Michigan, March, 1913, in its letter to Germans requesting their vote in opposition to woman suffrage, said: "If the suffrage would be laid in the hands of the native-born American women, narrowmindedness will triumph everywhere, fanaticism will flourish, prohibitionists and their refuse, the Anti-Saloon League, will easily set up for dictators in the state of Michigan."

Women of American birth and spirit have been humiliated and distressed as few men understand by the fact that men of American birth and understanding have not arisen in their might to protest against such foreign invasion of American politics and the consequent hindrance of the normal progress of representative government—the ideal to which our country is dedicated above all others. This humiliation is intensified into righteous indignation when men in official positions, thinking superficially, or not at all, defend themselves from responsibility for the delay by the declaration that "the people" of their respective states had decided against woman suffrage. . . . People are male and female. American women ask relief from the continuation of this form of indignity and ask it not only in the name of justice for themselves, but on behalf of the nation whose safety their votes would protect.

Does some "keep woman in her place" doubter exclaim "Why do a thing as a war measure which ought not to be done at all?" Woman suffrage is inevitable in any event. It is not conceivable that women will vote in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Iceland and not in the United States of America. It is incontestable that women will vote in all states since they already vote in several. As woman suffrage is obviously inevitable, why delay? Why not secure the benefit at once of the patriotic vote of the families of American soldiers and at the same time release women from the continuous burden of campaigns which must and will go on until closed by the final victory? It is seventy years since the first "woman's rights" convention was held in the United States. It will be fifty years in 1919 since the first state gave women the vote. It is forty years that the Federal suffrage amendment has been pending in Congress and thirty-five years since the United States Senate set up a Woman Suffrage Committee. The democratic hare of America has been sleeping and procrastinating, while the monarchical tortoise of Europe has passed it by.

The teachers of a coming day will be forced to apologize and explain to American children why the Republic lagged behind, why it evaded its pledges of "government for the people" and there will be no explanation which either teacher or children can understand. The time to make amends is now.

The world has seen the coming and going of many privileged classes, but it remained for the great American Republic to present the most curious anomaly in all history. With "equal rights for all and special privileges for none," as its standard, it denies the vote, "the right protective of all rights," to millions of native-born, home-educated citizens and extends it to men who are not citizens and who hail from the lands with which we are at war! Were privileges ever so strangely distributed?

Justice, Consistency, Progress, Security, demand the enfranchisement of women of the nation.

Support the Federal Suffrage Amendment!

Italy Ripe for Suffrage

THE time is ripe for the establishment of equal suffrage in Italy, according to a dispatch from Rome. This report states that opposition to woman suffrage on political and moral grounds has completely vanished and that a large majority who had formerly opposed such a measure could now be counted among its warmest supporters.

Premier Orlando, a prominent convert to suffrage, on the closing day of the Italian Parliament, according to report, made an official announcement to the effect that the government would support any bill granting to women the right to vote, and that any further attempt to deny them the right to a more direct participation in the political life of the country would be futile and, perhaps, unwise. Calling attention to the part women are taking in industry the Premier stated, "Women are affected by the same problems confronting us and are equally interested in their solution. They have given to war as much as we have given, and I believe the time is here for granting them the right to vote."

Where The Woman Citizen is read

ENGLAND, London

"The *Woman Citizen* had a great deal of very good stuff. The account of the Convention of women citizens in New York with their programme on education and citizenship is just what interests people here now. Mrs. Catt's speech before the House suffrage committee is very interesting to women outside America."

Mary Sheepshanks, Editor,
International Suffrage News.

ITALY, Via Reggio

"I am glad to know your magazine is a periodical protecting the interests of women."

Elise Belluominni,
Captain of Merchant Marine.

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PORTO RICO, Manati

"I have enjoyed reading each issue of the *Woman Citizen* more than I can tell you."

G. Maud Froscher.

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"We have read with emotion in the *Woman Citizen*, Mr. President, the very profound words which you have spoken in response to the delegation of women from New York."

Memorial to PRESIDENT WILSON,
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